

a bulletin notice of liquidation, Customs Form 4333, in the manner specified in § 159.9 for formal entries.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 90-1, 54 FR 52933, Dec. 26, 1989]

**§ 159.11 Entries liquidated by operation of law.**

(a) *Time limit generally.* Except as provided in § 159.12, an entry not liquidated within 1 year from the date of entry of the merchandise, or the date of final withdrawal of all merchandise covered by a warehouse entry, shall be deemed liquidated by operation of law at the rate of duty, value, quantity, and amount of duties asserted by the importer at the time of filing an entry summary for consumption in proper form, with estimated duties attached, or a withdrawal for consumption in proper form, with estimated duties attached. Notice of liquidation shall be given on the bulletin notice of liquidation, Customs Form 4333, as provided in §§ 159.9 and 159.10(c)(3). Customs will endeavor to provide a courtesy notice of liquidation on Customs Form 4333-A in accordance with § 159.9(d).

(b) *Applicability.* The provisions of this section and § 159.12 shall apply to entries of merchandise for consumption or withdrawals of merchandise for consumption made on or after April 1, 1979, but shall not apply to drawback entries.

[T.D. 79-221, 44 FR 46829, Aug. 9, 1979, as amended by T.D. 90-1, 54 FR 52933, Dec. 26, 1989; T.D. 01-24, 66 FR 16400, Mar. 26, 2001]

**§ 159.12 Extension of time for liquidation.**

(a) *Reasons—(1) Extension.* The port director may extend the 1-year statutory period for liquidation for an additional period not to exceed 1 year if:

(i) *Information needed by Customs.* Information needed by Customs for the proper appraisal or classification of the merchandise is not available, or

(ii) *Importer's request.* The importer requests an extension in writing before the statutory period expires and shows good cause why the extension should be granted. "Good cause" is demonstrated when the importer satisfies the port director that more time is needed to present to Customs information which

will affect the pending action, or there is a similar question under review by Customs.

(2) *Suspension.* The 1-year liquidation period may be suspended as required by statute or court order.

(b) *Notice of extension.* If the port director extends the time for liquidation, as provided in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, he promptly shall notify the importer or the consignee and his agent and surety on Customs Form 4333-A, appropriately modified, that the time has been extended and the reasons for doing so.

(c) *Notice of suspension.* If the liquidation of an entry is suspended as required by statute or court order, as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the port director promptly shall notify the importer or the consignee and his agent and surety on Customs Form 4333-A, appropriately modified, of the suspension.

(d) *Additional extensions—(1) Information needed by Customs.* If an extension has been granted because Customs needs more information and the port director thereafter determines that more time is needed, he may extend the time for liquidation for an additional period not to exceed 1 year provided he issues the notice required by paragraph (b) of this section before termination of the prior extension period.

(2) *At importer's request.* If the statutory period has been extended for 1 year at the importer's request, and the importer thereafter determines that additional time is necessary, he may request another extension in writing before the original extension expires, giving reasons for his request. If the port director finds that good cause (as defined in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section) exists, he shall issue a notice extending the time for liquidation for an additional period not to exceed 1 year.

(e) *Limitation on extensions.* The total time for which extensions may be granted by the port director may not exceed 3 years.

(f) *Time limitation—(1) Generally.* An entry not liquidated within 4 years from either the date of entry, or the date of final withdrawal of all the merchandise covered by a warehouse entry,

shall be deemed liquidated by operation of law at the rate of duty, value, quantity, and amount of duty asserted by the importer at the time of filing the entry summary for consumption in proper form, with estimated duties attached, or the withdrawal for consumption in proper form, with estimated duties attached, unless liquidation continues to be suspended by statute or court order. Customs will endeavor to provide a courtesy notice of liquidation on Customs Form 4333-A, in accordance with § 159.9(d), in addition to the bulletin notice specified in § 159.9(c)(2)(ii).

(2) *Suspension of liquidation by statute or court order.* When liquidation of an entry continues to be suspended beyond the 4-year period specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section due to a statute or court order, the entry shall be liquidated within 90 days after removal of the suspension.

(g) *Notice of liquidation.* If an entry is liquidated after an extension expires or a suspension is removed, notice of liquidation shall be given on the bulletin notice of liquidation, Customs Form 4333, as provided in §§ 159.9 and 159.10(c)(3). Customs will endeavor to provide a courtesy notice of liquidation on Customs Form 4333-A in accordance with § 159.9(d).

[T.D. 79-221, 44 FR 46829, Aug. 9, 1979, as amended by T.D. 90-1, 54 FR 52933, Dec. 26, 1989]

## Subpart B—Weight, Gage, and Measure

### § 159.21 Quantity upon which duties based.

Insofar as duties are based upon the quantity of any merchandise, such duties shall be based upon the quantity of such merchandise at the time of its importation, except in the following cases:

(a) *Manipulation in warehouse.* If any merchandise covered by a warehouse entry has been cleaned, sorted, repacked, or otherwise changed in condition under section 562, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1562), withdrawals shall be passed and the entry liquidated on the basis of the weight, gage, or measure of such merchandise in its manipulated condition with an appropriate notation in the duty state-

ment that the duties are assessed on the basis of the manipulated condition of the merchandise.

(b) *Alcoholic beverages.* Duties on certain alcoholic beverages are assessed only on the quantities entered or withdrawn for consumption (see § 159.4).

(c) *Cigars, cigarettes, and cigarette papers and tubes.* Although Customs duties on cigars, cigarettes, and cigarette papers and tubes are assessed on the quantities imported, the internal revenue taxes on such merchandise are assessed only on the quantities entered or withdrawn for consumption (see § 159.5).

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17482, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 80-142, 45 FR 36386, May 30, 1980]

### § 159.22 Net weights and tares.

(a) *Determination of net weight.* The net weight of merchandise dutiable by net weight, or upon a value dependent upon net weight, shall be determined insofar as possible by obtaining the actual weight, or by deducting the actual or schedule tare from the gross weight. Actual tare may be determined on the basis of tests when the tares of the packages in a shipment are reasonably uniform.

(b) *Invoice net weight or tare.* When the actual net weight or tare cannot reasonably be determined and no schedule tare is applicable, liquidation may be made on the basis of the invoice net weight or tare.

(c) *Schedule tare.* The following tares, which, from experience, have proved to be the average for certain classes of merchandise shall be known as schedule tares and shall be applied, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section:

Apple boxes. 2.984 kilograms per box. This schedule tare includes the paper wrappers, if any, on the apples.

China clay in so-called half-ton casks: 26.856 kilograms per cask.

Figs in skeleton cases: Actual tare for outer containers plus 13 percent of the gross weight of the inside wooden boxes and figs.

Fresh tomatoes: 113 grams per 100 paper wrappings.

Lemons and oranges: 283 grams per box and 142 grams per half box for paper wrappings, and actual tare for outer containers.

Ocher, dry, in casks: Eight percent of the gross weight.